no sugar mill within a radial distance of 15 Kms. The applicant does not have to produce any certificate/clearance regarding cane availability or potential for development of cane.

(iii) All new licences will be issued with the stipulation that cane price will be payable on the basis of sucrose content of the sugar cane.

(iv) Other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to proposals from the cooperative sector and the public sector, in that order, as compared to the private sector.

(v) While granting licences for new sugar factories, industrial licences in respect of downstream units for the use of molasses *i.e.* industrial alcohol etc. will be given readily.

(vi) Priority will be given to factories with capacity of less than 2500 TCD to expand to the aforesaid minimum economic capacity.

2. Applications for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted directly to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development in Form 'IL' alongwith the prescribed fee of Rs. 2500.

3. The procedure and the guidelines as given above are brought to the notice of the entrepreneurs for their information and guidance.

F.No.10(133)/86-LP New Delhi, the 23rd July, 1990.

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above press note.

Sd/-

(JAYALAKSHMI JAYARAMAN)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. Of India.

Principal Information Officer,

Press Information Bureau,

New Delhi.

Exploitation of Child Labour

662. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had failed to check child labour in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that small children of the age group of 5—12 years are being exploited by a number of factory owners in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government had not been able to frame the rules and regulations for checking the child labour effectively in the country; and

(d) if so, what are the steps being taken by Govenment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) Government is aware that large number of children work in difficult circumstances in various employments, due to socio-economic compulsions. With a veiw to tackling this problem, Government has taken the following measures:-

(i) Various existing labour laws like the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Shops and Commercial Establishments Acts of the States contain provisions prohibiting the employment of children. Stringent penalties have been laid down for infringement of the legal provisions pertaining to child labour.

(ii) Rules under section 18(1) of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 have been notified.

(iii) The National Policy on Child Labour formulated in 1987 *inter alia* provides for effective implementation of the legal provisos relating to child labour; focussing of general welfare and development programmes for the benefit of child labour and their families and taking up of projects in areas of concentration of child labour to provide welfare inputs like education, health care, skill development, etc. to working children.

(iv) Financial assistance is provided to voluntary agencies for taking up action-oriented projects for the benefit of child labour.

Enforcement of child labour legislation is principally the responsibility of the State Governments. According to available information, 230 prosecutions under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and 1233 prosecutions under the Factories Act, 1948 have been launched during 1988-89.

Provision of housing and drinking water facilities in Madhya Pradesh

663. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme to provide houses in number of States in urban areas;

(b) if so, what is the total allocation that would be made to Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91 for development of housing and drinking water facilities in the State;

(c) if so whether there are large number of people who are without shelter and drinking water in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to help the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Housing is a state subject and the State Govts./UTs have full powers to prepare and implement various housing Schemes with financial support under Central Schemes and National level financial institutions.

(b) The Planning Commission has approved the following outlays for housing and water supply sector in the Annual Plan 1990-91 for Madhya Pradesh:

		Rs. in Crores
1.	State Plan budget for housing including police housing.	20.47
2.	Indira Awas Yojana	23.20
3.	LIC/GIC loans to State Govts. for Social Housing Scheme.	6.31
4.	State Plan budget for water supply and sanitation Schemes	70.38
5.	LIC loans to State water supply and drainage Boards & Municipalities for water supply and sanitation schemes.	15.00

In addition, LIC is likely to allocate Rs. 7.00 crores for investment in Apex Co-op. Housing financial society during 1990-91 in Madhya Pradesh. HUDCO has also allocated a provision of Rs. 45.95 crores during 1990-91 as loans to housing agencies in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) As per Census report 1981, the number of persons without shelter in the State of Madhya Pradesh is 3.32 lakhs in both urban and rural areas. Based on the report of State Govt. 19% of population in urban areas is without drinking water supply.

(d) With a view to tackling the housing shortage in the States following schemes